

“(II) assistance to subsistence or Tribal fisheries.

“(B) LIMITATIONS ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—

“(i) FEDERAL.—Not more than 3 percent of the funds available under this subsection may be used for administrative expenses by the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration.

“(ii) STATE OR TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS.—Of the funds remaining after the use described in clause (i), not more than 5 percent may be used by States, Tribal governments, or interstate marine fisheries commissions for administrative expenses.

“(C) FISHING CAPACITY REDUCTION PROGRAM.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—No funds available under this subsection may be used as part of a fishing capacity reduction program in a fishery unless the Secretary determines that adequate conservation and management measures are in place in such fishery.

“(ii) ASSISTANCE CONDITIONS.—As a condition of providing assistance under this subsection with respect to a vessel under a fishing capacity reduction program, the Secretary shall—

“(I) prohibit the vessel from being used for fishing in Federal, State, or international waters; and

“(II) require that the vessel be—

“(aa) scrapped or otherwise disposed of in a manner approved by the Secretary;

“(bb) donated to a nonprofit organization and thereafter used only for purposes of research, education, or training; or

“(cc) used for another non-fishing purpose provided the Secretary determines that adequate measures are in place to ensure that the vessel cannot reenter any fishery anywhere in the world.

“(D) NO FISHERY ENDORSEMENT.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—A vessel that is prohibited from fishing under subparagraph (C)(ii)(I) shall not be eligible for a fishery endorsement under section 12113(a) of title 46, United States Code.

“(ii) NONEFFECTIVE.—A fishery endorsement for a vessel described in clause (i) shall not be effective.

“(iii) NO SALE.—A vessel described in clause (i) shall not be sold to a foreign owner or reflogged.

“(8) PUBLIC INFORMATION ON DATA COLLECTION.—The Secretary shall make available and update as appropriate, information on data collection and submittal best practices for the information described in paragraph (4)(B).

“(9) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection \$377,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2026.”.

### SEC. 3. MAGNUSON-STEVENS FISHERY CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACT.

(a) REPEAL.—Section 315 of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1864) is repealed.

(b) REPORT.—Section 113(b)(2) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Reauthorization Act of 2006 (16 U.S.C. 460ss note) is amended—

(1) in the paragraph heading, by striking “ANNUAL REPORT” and inserting “REPORT”;

(2) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter” and inserting “Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Fishery Resource Disasters Improvement Act, and biennially thereafter”; and

(3) in subparagraph (D), by striking “the calendar year 2003” and inserting “the most recent”.

### SEC. 4. INTERJURISDICTIONAL FISHERIES ACT OF 1986.

(a) REPEAL.—Section 308 of the Interjurisdictional Fisheries Act of 1986 (16 U.S.C. 4107) is repealed.

(b) TECHNICAL EDIT.—Section 3(k)(1) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(k)(1)) is amended by striking “(as determined by the Secretary of Commerce under section 308(b) of the Interjurisdictional Fisheries Act of 1986)” and inserting “(as determined by the Secretary of Commerce under the Fishery Resource Disasters Improvement Act)”.

### SEC. 5. BUDGET REQUESTS; REPORTS.

(a) BUDGET REQUEST.—In the budget justification materials submitted to Congress in support of the budget of the Department of Commerce for each fiscal year (as submitted with the budget of the President under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code), the Secretary of Commerce shall include a separate statement of the amount requested to be appropriated for that fiscal year for outstanding unfunded fishery resource disasters.

(b) DRIFTNET ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1990 REPORT AND BYCATCH REDUCTION AGREEMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.) is amended—

(A) in section 202(h), by striking paragraph (3); and

(B) in section 206—

(i) by striking subsections (e) and (f); and

(ii) by redesignating subsections (g) and (h) as subsections (e) and (f), respectively.

(2) BIENNIAL REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL COMPLIANCE.—Section 607 of the High Seas Driftnet Fishing Moratorium Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 1826h) is amended—

(A) by inserting “(a) IN GENERAL.—” before “The Secretary” and indenting appropriately; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—In addition to the information described in paragraphs (1) through (5) of subsection (a), the report shall include—

“(1) a description of the actions taken to carry out the provisions of section 206 of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1826), including—

“(A) an evaluation of the progress of those efforts, the impacts on living marine resources, including available observer data, and specific plans for further action;

“(B) a list and description of any new fisheries developed by nations that conduct, or authorize their nationals to conduct, large-scale driftnet fishing beyond the exclusive economic zone of any nation; and

“(C) a list of the nations that conduct, or authorize their nationals to conduct, large-scale driftnet fishing beyond the exclusive economic zone of any nation in a manner that diminishes the effectiveness of or is inconsistent with any international agreement governing large-scale driftnet fishing to which the United States is a party or otherwise subscribes; and

“(2) a description of the actions taken to carry out the provisions of section 202(h) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1822(h)).

“(c) CERTIFICATION.—If, at any time, the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating, identifies any nation that warrants inclusion in the list described under subsection (b)(1)(C), due to large scale drift net fishing, the Secretary shall certify that fact to the President. Such certification shall be deemed to be a certification for the purposes of section 8(a) of the Fishermen’s Protective Act of 1967 (22 U.S.C. 1978(a)).”.

### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 398—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 2021 AS “NATIONAL KINSHIP CARE MONTH”

Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. BROWN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:.

S. RES. 398

Whereas in September 2021, “National Kinship Care Month” is observed;

Whereas nationally, 2,800,000 children are living in kinship care with grandparents, other relatives, and family friends (“fictive kin”);

Whereas, according to the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics, in 2019, 1,700,000 children were cared for by grandparents, 651,000 by other relatives, and 481,000 by nonrelatives who are not foster parents;

Whereas nationally, nearly 1/3 of all foster care placements are in kinship foster care, with more than 133,000 children placed in kinship foster care;

Whereas more than 2,600,000 children live in informal kinship care outside of the foster care system;

Whereas “kinship” is the term used to describe the relationship between children and nonparent relative caregivers in recent federal enactments of law, including in the Consolidated Appropriations Acts enacted for each of fiscal years 2018 through 2021, in the COVID-19 response provisions of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, and in the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021;

Whereas in over 40 States, more than 300 State statutes that use the term “kinship” and there are more than 15 references to that term in the federal child welfare laws contained in title 42 of the United States Code;

Whereas while kinship care is the most common term for relative caregivers of children, they are sometimes also referred to as kincaregivers or grandfamilies;

Whereas federally-funded kinship navigator programs and kinship guardian programs operate in over 40 States;

Whereas the number of children placed in foster care continues to increase due in part to the opioid crisis, and child welfare agencies are increasingly reliant on grandparents and other kinship caregivers;

Whereas, during the COVID-19 pandemic, kinship caregivers, who are often grandparents with health vulnerabilities, are parenting children in their homes, often with limited support;

Whereas kinship or relative care can be a critical tool in addressing disproportionality;

Whereas African American and Hispanic children are more likely to be placed in kinship care (32 percent and 48 percent, respectively), than are White children (27 percent) and past evidence, such as reports and testimony to Congress by the Government Accountability Office and other research, suggests that kinship care is an important practice in reducing disproportionality;

Whereas kinship caregivers residing in urban, rural, and suburban households in every State and territory of the United States have stepped forward out of love and loyalty to care for children during times in which parents are unable to do so;

Whereas kinship caregivers provide safety, promote well-being, and establish stable households for vulnerable children;

Whereas kinship care homes offer a refuge for traumatized children;

Whereas kinship care enables a child to maintain family relationships and cultural heritage and remain in the community of the child;

Whereas the wisdom and compassion of kinship caregivers is a source of self-reliance and strength for countless children and for the entire United States;

Whereas children in kinship care experience improved placement stability, higher levels of permanency, and decreased behavioral problems;

Whereas kinship caregivers face daunting challenges to keep children from entering foster care;

Whereas, because of parental substance use disorders and other adverse childhood experiences, children in kinship care frequently have trauma-related conditions;

Whereas many kinship caregivers give up their retirement years to assume parenting duties for children;

Whereas the Senate wishes to honor the many kinship caregivers who throughout the history of the United States have provided loving homes for children;

Whereas the first President of the United States, George Washington, and his wife Martha were themselves kinship caregivers, as were many other great people of the United States;

Whereas the Senate is proud to recognize the many kinship care families in which a child is raised by grandparents, other relatives, or fictive kin;

Whereas National Kinship Care Month provides an opportunity to urge people in every State to join in recognizing and celebrating kinship caregiving families and the tradition of families in the United States to help kin;

Whereas, in 2018, Congress provided for kinship navigator programs and services in the Family First Prevention Services Act enacted under title VII of division E of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 and the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018;

Whereas, in 2018, Congress provided for the formation of the Advisory Council to Support Grandparents Raising Grandchildren to examine supports for grandparents and other kinship caregivers in the Supporting Grandparents Raising Grandchildren Act;

Whereas, since 2018, Congress has continued to support kinship families by renewing funding for kinship navigators in the Consolidated Appropriations Acts, enacted for each of fiscal years 2018 through 2021, providing flexibility for how such funds may be used in the COVID-19 response provisions of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, and implementing the National Technical Assistance Center on Kinship and Grandfamilies in the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021;

Whereas more remains to be done to support kinship caregiving and to ensure that all children have a safe, loving, nurturing, and permanent family, regardless of age or special needs: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates September 2021 as “National Kinship Care Month”;

(2) encourages Congress, States, local governments, and community organizations to continue to work to improve the lives of vulnerable children and families and to support the communities working together to lift them up;

(3) urges all States to expand their support of kinship care and their use of kinship foster care; and

(4) honors the commitment and dedication of kinship caregivers and the advocates and allies who work tirelessly to provide assistance and services to kinship caregiving families.

# SENATE RESOLUTION 399—HONORING NORTH CAROLINIANS AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WHO MADE THE ULTIMATE SACRIFICE IN THE ATTACK ON HAMID KARZAI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT ON AUGUST 26, 2021

Mr. TILLIS (for himself and Mr. BARR) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services.:

S. RES. 399

Whereas Marine Corps Sergeant Nicole L. Gee, born in Roseville, a suburb of Sacramento, California, and assigned to Combat Logistics Battalion 24, 24th Marine Expeditionary Unit, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, made the ultimate sacrifice during the attack on Hamid Karzai International Airport on August 26, 2021;

Whereas Army Staff Sergeant Ryan C. Knauss, assigned to 9th PSYOP Battalion, 8th PSYOP Group, Ft. Bragg, North Carolina, made the ultimate sacrifice during the attack on Hamid Karzai International Airport on August 26, 2021;

Whereas members of the Marine Corps, including Staff Sergeant Darin T. Hoover of Salt Lake City, Utah, Sergeant Johnny Rosario Pichardo of Lawrence, Massachusetts, Corporal Hunter Lopez of Indio, California, Corporal Daegan W. Page of Omaha, Nebraska, Corporal Humberto A. Sanchez of Logansport, Indiana, Lance Corporal David L. Espinoza of Rio Bravo, Texas, Lance Corporal Rylee J. McCollum of Jackson, Wyoming, Lance Corporal Dylan R. Merola of Rancho Cucamonga, California, Lance Corporal Kareem M. Nikoui of Norco, California, and Lance Corporal Jared M. Schmitz of St. Charles, Missouri, all made the ultimate sacrifice during the attack on Hamid Karzai International Airport on August 26, 2021;

Whereas Navy Hospital Corpsman Third Class Maxton W. Soviak of Berlin Heights, Ohio, made the ultimate sacrifice during the attack on Hamid Karzai International Airport on August 26, 2021; and

Whereas all those who served, fought, or perished in the overall Global War On Terror have served valiantly in defense of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) Marine Corps Sergeant Nicole L. Gee, Army Staff Sergeant Ryan C. Knauss, and their fellow members of the Armed Forces—

(A) served the United States with honor and distinction; and

(B) represent the very best of the United States; and

(2) the United States—

(A) honors those brave members of the Armed Forces and their families; and

(B) shall never forget the services they rendered and sacrifices they made in the defense of the United States.

# SENATE RESOLUTION 400—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 2021 AS “NATIONAL CHILDHOOD CANCER AWARENESS MONTH”

Mr. MANCHIN (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. REED, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CASEY, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mr. HAWLEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 400

Whereas each year more than 15,500 children under the age of 19 in the United States are diagnosed with cancer;

Whereas every year more than 1,700 children in the United States lose their lives to cancer;

Whereas childhood cancer is the leading cause of death from disease and the second overall leading cause of death for children in the United States;

Whereas the 5-year survival rate for children with cancer has increased from 58 percent in the mid-1970s to 84 percent in 2020, representing significant improvement from previous decades;

Whereas more than 2/3 of children who survive cancer will develop at least 1 chronic health condition, and many survivors will face a late-effect from treatment that could be considered severe or life-threatening;

Whereas cancer patients face a higher risk of contracting the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) due to weakened immune systems; and

Whereas cancer occurs regularly and randomly and spares no racial or ethnic group, socioeconomic class, or geographic region: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates September 2021 as “National Childhood Cancer Awareness Month”;

(2) requests that the Federal Government, States, localities, and nonprofit organizations observe the month with appropriate programs and activities, with the goal of increasing public knowledge of the risks of cancer;

(3) encourages survivors of childhood cancer to continue to receive ongoing monitoring and physical and psychosocial care throughout their adult lives;

(4) recognizes the human toll of cancer and pledges to make the prevention and cure of cancer a public health priority; and

(5) reminds the people of the United States that these children are the definition of bravery, and commends and honors their courage.

# SENATE RESOLUTION 401—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 2021 AS “NATIONAL VOTING RIGHTS MONTH”

Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. REED, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BROWN, Mr. KING, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. BENNET, Mr. WARNER, Mr. CARPER, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. KAINE, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 401

Whereas voting is one of the single most important rights that can be exercised in a democracy;

Whereas, over the course of history, various voter suppression laws in the United States have hindered, and even prohibited, certain individuals and groups from exercising the right to vote;

Whereas, during the 19th and early 20th centuries, Native Americans and people who were born to United States citizens abroad, people who spoke a language other than English, and people who were formerly subjected to slavery were denied full citizenship and prevented from voting by English literacy tests;